[XXVth Year.] THE [No. 1757.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1780.

BERLIN, *April* 22.

AN order of the cabinet council of the king of Pruſſia, has appeared. It is addreſſed to the grand chancellor, and is dated April 14, 1780, and directs that henceforth every plaintiff bring his complaint in perſon before the judges, and plead his own cauſe, without being allowed to employ an hired advocate; but if the perſon ſuing, be incapable, in that caſe he ſhall be granted at the expence of the ſtate, the aſſiſtance of a lawyer, who ſhall be obliged to proſecute gratis. It is hoped that theſe arrangements will leſſen the number of law-ſuits, promote early deciſions, and prevent high coſts. The lawyers, who of courſe, will be rendered uſeleſs, are allowed to offer themſelves, (if they believe themſelves capable) in caſe of vacancies, for ſeats in different colleges of juſtice.

BOSTON, *Aug.* 21.

Tueſday laſt arrived here capt. Hadea, from Holland, after 70 days paſſage. This veſſel met with a fleet, which ſhe took to be enemies, which occaſioned throwing overboard all her letters and papers: the fleet however proved to be from Virginia, bound to France.

Tueſday evening returned from a cruiſe, the ſhip Protector, John Peiter Williams, Eſq; commander.

Laſt Wedneſday arrived here, the long expected continental frigate the Alliance, captain Landais, in 5 weeks and 4 days from Port l'Orient, in France. By this veſſel we have a confirmation of the great mob in England, encouraged, it is ſaid, by lord George Gordon. This inſurrection was occaſioned, according to report, by the Roman catholic bill; but the inſurgents ſeemed to have formed no political plan. They conſiſted of 40 or 50,000. They deſtroyed all the gaols in London, pulled down lord Mansfield's houſe, and attempted the Bank; but the guards and militia oppoſed them, and killed between 3 and 400. They kept together a number of days and then diſperſed. The king, it is ſaid, privately retired for ſome time, and ſo did lord North. A number of the leading men in this inſurrection were taken and executed. Lord George Gordon was confined in the Tower, upon account of ſome letters wrote by him to Scotland, and intercepted by miniſtry. Great uneaſineſs, however, continued in England. The Ruſſians and Dutch had determined to carry all ſorts of goods, without exception of any, under cover of their men of war; and would enter into a war with Britain to ſupport this point, if the latter did not cede to it. No proſpect of peace, but Britain ſtill appeared bent on carrying on the war. The French and Spaniſh men of war at Cadiz making upwards of 40 ſail of the line, were every moment expected to join the Breſt fleet for channel and other ſervices. The Britiſh home fleet was ſaid to conſiſt of leſs than 30 ſail.

It is worthy of remark ſays a correſpondent, that there has not been an inſtance this war, of American priſoners experiencing ſuch extreme humane treatment and politeneſs from any Britiſh commander, as thoſe who fell into the hands of the generous admiral Edwards, on the Newfoundland ſtation: the conduct of a ſupercilious capt. Keppel, in ſtripping the American boys from on board the priſon ſhip, was ſeverely reproved by the admiral, and the ſaid captain ordered "to diſcharge the lads immediately, without heſitation."

Eight of the Quebec fleet have put into Halifax, having gained information of ſeveral American cruiſers being in the river St. Lawrence. Richard Hewes lieutenant governor of Halifax, is appointed commodore and commander in chief of all the Britannic navy in thoſe ſeas, conſiſting at preſent, of two frigates, one ſloop of war, and two tenders, excluſive of Mr. Mowatt's picaroning fleet.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 3.

On Friday laſt the camp which had been formed at Trenton by the militia of this ſtate, by order of his excellency general Waſhington, broke up in conſequence of a countermand from him, or advices received from Europe. It conſiſted of 1500 infantry, two companies of artillery, with 4 pieces of cannon, and a troop of light horſe. During their encampment they daily practiſed the manœuvres and diſcipline introduced into the continental army by baron Steuben, and made a very great progreſs. The greateſt harmony and good order prevailed. A market was eſtabliſhed, which the inhabitants of the neighbourhood regularly attended, and the reſpect paid to private property was ſuch, that all the damage done in three weeks, did not amount to more than fifty pounds ſpecie, agreeable to an appriſement made by two freeholders of New-Jerſey. They were well provided with tents, and all other neceſſaries for actual field ſervice. In a few days more, the whole, with the addition of Lancaſter, York, and Cumberland, would have made a corps of 3400 men. All under the command of his excellency the preſident of the ſtate, ready to co-operate with the continental army, if their ſervices had been immediately neceſſary.

The following is an addreſs preſented to his excellency general Reed, preſident and commander in chief of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, at Trenton, September 2, 1780, by brigadier general Lacey, col. Eyre, and col. Will, a committee choſen for that purpoſe, and by the unanimous conſent and approbation of the officers of the Pennſylvania militia, encamped there.

SIR, *Camp, Trenton, Sept.* 2, 1780.

IMPELLED by principle, we feel it our duty, to expreſs to your excellency, the high ſenſe we entertain of your exertions, and alacrity in aſſembling the militia at this place, agreeable to the orders of our excellent commander in chief; and at the ſame time that we admit the neceſſity of the meaſure, we cannot help lamenting our countermand, as we indulged the flattering hope, from the uniform ſyſtem of ſubordination and diſcipline, which your excellency inculcated, and which we were determined to ſupport, that we ſhould at leaſt have anſwered the expectation of our country, and diſappointed the wiſhes of our enemies, foreign and domeſtic.

Prompted by motives of political ſafety, and perſonal attachment, we beg leave to aſſure your excellency, that it will ever be our pride and glory to follow you to the field, and that we ſhall moſt cheerfully afford you every ſupport in our power to promote the general weal of America, and the particular intereſt of the ſtate over which you ſo honourably preſide.

To which his excellency returned the following anſwer.

Gentlemen,

THE obliging ſentiments you have juſt expreſſed, cannot but give me a very ſincere pleaſure. The requiſition of our ſervice upon this occaſion, was founded on the moſt apparent propriety, and was too explicit to admit of doubt or delay. We have ſhewn our illuſtrious allies, our excellent commander in chief, and the whole world, that when our country calls, it is our pleaſure to obey. The alacrity with which ſo numerous and well appointed a body of troops have appeared in arms, the improvement in diſcipline, and the chaſtity of conduct, with reſpect to private property, reflect the higheſt honour upon the officers and men, and has made my command not only honourable, but pleaſant. Had the ſituation of public affairs required our proceeding to take an active part in the operations of the campaign, I doubt not you would have done equal honour to the ſtate and yourſelves, by your conduct in the field, and it would have been, as it ever will be, my duty and pride to partake of your danger and glory.

The opportunity is only deprived for a little time, and I truſt it will not be long before we ſhall congratulate each other on a glorious independence, well ſecured by an honourable peace.

The marks of perſonal attachment and affection, I have experienced in this ſhort tour of duty, have made an impreſſion on my mind, which no length of time can deface. To ſee my country free and happy, is the firſt object of my wiſhes, and to ſee the many brave and valuable men who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the conteſt, duly honoured and rewarded, is the next.

Among theſe, I ſhall ever feel a peculiar attachment to you, gentlemen, who, on every account, both public and private, merit my warmeſt acknowledgments.

JOSEPH REED, preſident, and commander in chief of the Pennſylvania militia.

It is ſaid that a propoſal will be made to congreſs for the ſhip Confederacy, on the following terms: the contractors to furniſh three or four thouſand men for the war, to be ſent immediately to the ſouthward. This will recruit the army in that quarter, without any new charge to the public, and the ſhip will be of twice the ſervice ſhe is now.

ANNAPOLIS, *Sept.* 15.

Extract of a letter from Salisbury, North-Carolina, Augt 23, 1780.

"It is natural for mankind, who have loſt their country and property, to be too anxious in their purſuits to regain them, and while they partially and eagerly graſp at the ſhadow, loſe the ſubſtance. Men of this complexion, conſtantly ſurrounding the commander in chief, leſſening his difficulties, the number of the enemy, and pointing out the certainty of ſucceſs, excite meaſures which in the event become fatal. We marched from Hillſborough about the firſt of July, without an ounce of proviſion being laid in at any one point, often faſting for ſeveral days together, and ſubſiſting frequently on green apples and peaches; ſometimes, by detaching parties, we thought ourſelves feaſted, when they by violence ſeized a little freſh beef, cut, threſhed out, and ground, a little wheat; yet under all theſe difficulties we had to preſs forward.

"Juſt before and on the arrival of general Gates, both he and the Baron ſeemed diſpoſed to give the army a little reſpite; but general Caſwell, of the North-Carolina militia, having moved over the Pedee, obliged us to make a ſix days hard march, before we could form a junction with him; this effected, our march was rapidly continued for ſix days longer, when we arrived at Claremont, within thirteen miles of Camden, on the 15th inſtant.

"Our ſupplies began here to come in more amply, and had we waited a few days, our forces muſt have been conſiderably augmented, which would have enabled us to have harraſſed the enemy, and in a great meaſure cut off their reſources, this muſt have effected our purpoſe in the event; without riſking a general engagement, the laſt ſtep, in my opinion, to be taken, where ſo much was to be riſked. We were ordered down on the evening of the 15th to attack the enemy, and general Sumpter was to proceed down to the ferry oppoſite to Camden, to create a diverſion in that quarter, to facilitate our making an impreſſion on Camden. Here the Britiſh had collected their whole force, and gaining intelligence of our views, moved out at 9 o'clock in the evening to meet us, and forming an ambuſcade on the road, ſurpriſed us about one o'clock in the morning on our march. Our advanced and flanking parties endeavoured to reſiſt the ſhock, but were broke, and threw the continental brigades in diſorder; but they rallying immediately advanced, engaged, and forced the enemy to give way in turn; this gave reſpite to the troops to form, and ſo we remained in anxious expectation till near day-break, nothing material occurring but partial firings from the advanced and reconnoitering parties of each army, when the general ordered the firſt Maryland brigade to form a corps de reſerve, about 200 yards in rear of the centre of the line; this was immediately effected, and the troops reſted upon their arms till a little after day-break, when the action commenced.

"The attack was made by lord Cornwallis, from the right and centre, on the centre and left wing of our front line, which was altogether compoſed of militia, who upon the firſt fire from the enemy gave way, and were purſued by the Britiſh, which threw the corps de reſerve into diſorder; but they rallying immediately, under a very hot fire, charged the Britiſh ſo warmly, that they entirely broke their centre; by this time the firing commenced very hot on the right, where the ſecond Maryland brigade behaved with great gallantry and bruſkneſs; but the enemy's

line of regular troops being far more extenſive on their right than ours on the left, after the militia had given way, expoſed the left flank and rear of the firſt brigade, which, notwithſtanding, manfully maintained their ground, till the left wing was ordered to retreat to a point of view about eighty yards in the rear, to the extremity of the flanking party, where it inſtantly formed, renewed, and continued the attack with great vigour; but being again hard preſſed in front, flank, and rear, retreated a ſecond time, formed, and diſputed the ground with great obſtinacy, till borne down by numbers, they were obliged generally to retreat; at this time the ſecond brigade, which before had not been ſo hard preſſed, was alſo borne down by ſuperior numbers, after behaving with the greateſt firmneſs and bravery. The retreat now became general, and the militia by this time had got ſix or eight miles in the rear, ſome of whom, together with our camp-women, waggoners, and ſome ſcattering light-horſe, plundered all our baggage. We have loſt all our artillery, ammunition, and ſtores, and our flight has been ſo precipitate, that I know not where it will end.

"General Smallwood endeavoured to cover the retreat, and is collecting the remains of our ſcattered troops, for which purpoſe he has eſtabliſhed poſts at Saliſbury and Charlotte, and has prevailed on a conſiderable body (not leſs than a thouſand) of volunteers, to make a ſtand at Charlotte; but I fear they will ſhortly diſperſe, as there are no leaders with the militia to head them.

"Captain Hamilton, who was taken priſoner, is juſt arrived with a flag; he informs, that the Britiſh acknowledge they had upwards of 500 men killed and wounded; this is alſo confirmed by other perſons and ſeveral deſerters who have come out.

"To add to our misfortunes, general Sumpter, with his detachment on the ſouth ſide the Catawba river, had been very ſucceſsful in ſurpriſing and taking near 200 Britiſh and tory priſoners, with 50 waggons loaded with baggage, rum, and proviſions, among which was all lord Cornwallis's baggage, but on the 18th were ſurpriſed by the enemy, and loſt all he had captured, with his artillery, baggage, and near 200 taken priſoners. The Maryland and Virginia artillery behaved extremely well; we loſt 8 pieces of cannon and Sumpter 2.

"All the officers are really in a diſtreſſed ſituation, having not a ſtitch of cloaths but what are on their backs, and not a ſhilling in their pockets."

Extract of a letter, dated Hillſborough, Auguſt 30, 1780.

"The two armies met about ſix miles from Camden, at one o'clock A. M. of the 16th, a ſmart ſkirmiſh between the advanced troops alarmed our army, and it was with ſome difficulty we formed the line of battle; we had ſome popping through the night, and every preparative for action was complete by day-light when the enemy appeared in front; our lines were parallel, and each flanked by a moraſs on right and left. Immediately after the morning gun which was fired at camden, gen. Stephens, who was at the head of the Virginia militia, and who is truly a brave officer, was ordered to advance and attack the right of the Britiſh line, which he did in beautiful order; but the firſt fire, the Britiſh advancing with charged bayonets, the militia gave way, and flew in confuſion; the North-Carolina militia, except a part of Gregory's brigade, followed their inglorious example, and in their retreat threw the corps de reſerve (which was compoſed of the firſt Maryland brigade) into ſome diſorder; but the officers exerted themſelves, and the men ſoon recovered their order, and maintained the fight with great obſtinacy. As the action began on the left, the ſecond Maryland brigade, which was on the right, was the laſt engaged; the efforts of thoſe troops to recover the day was heroically brave. We loſt eight pieces of artillery, ſix waggons with ammunition, and all our baggage except a very inconſiderable part, ſome of which was previouſly ſent to Charlotte. Our retreat was attended with many diſgraceful circumſtances, but I have not time to tell you all; I encloſe you a liſt of killed, wounded, and miſſing.

"Col. Williams, who acted as adjutant general, has his coat perforated in three places, but received no wound but a ſmall contuſion in the thigh."

LIST of officers of the Maryland line, killed, captured, wounded, and miſſing, in the actions of the 16th and 18th of Auguſt, 1780.

Killed. Captains Williams 6th, Duvall 2d, lieut. Donovan 6th.

Priſoners. Lieut. col. Woolford 5th wounded. Major Winder 1ſt. Captains Brice 3d, Hoops 4th, Lynch 5th, Hamilton 5th, Hardman 2d wounded, Smith 3d do. Shoemaker 4th do. Hanſon 4th do. Read 5th do. Norris 6th. do.

Wounded. Captains Somervell 6th, Gibſon 5th. Lieuts. Duvall 3d, Sears 2d. Enſign Fiſcher 7th.

Miſſing. Captains Morris 7th wounded, Gaſſaway 2d. Lieuts. Gaſſaway 2d, Harris 5th. Enſign Maſon 2d.

Delaware regt. Lieut. col. Vaughan, major Patton, capts. Rhoads, Larmouth, Duff, Shillington, Purvis, enſign Roach, priſoners.

Artillery. Capt. Meredith miſſing, Capt. Dorſey priſoner and wounded. capt. lieut. Waters priſ. capt. lieut. Blair miſſing, lieut. and adj. Coleman killed, lieuts. Wallace and Moſley priſ. capt. Roan, Virg. artil. wounded.

Hon. maj. gen. de Kalb died of eight bayonet wounds, 2 or 3 days after the action of the 16th. Lieut. col. de Buſon, his aid de camp, priſoner and wounded. Lieut. col. Porterfield, Virg. ſtate, do. Major Pinkney, aid de camp to gen. Gates, do. Capt. La Brune, legion, do. Lieut Foot, ditto.

By his EXCELLENCY
THOMAS SIM LEE, Eſquire,
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS full power and authority is given to me, by and with the advice of the council, to continue the act, entitled, An act to prohibit for a limited time the exportation of wheat, flour, rye, Indian corn, rice, bread, beef, pork, bacon, live ſtock, peas, beans, oats, and other victual, and for other purpoſes, from and after the tenth day of this inſtant, until the end of the next ſeſſion of the general aſſembly, and to iſſue my proclamation accordly, provided the embargo be continued in the ſtates of Pennſylvania and Delaware, ſo that the trade of Delaware bay be not open for the emolument of the people reſiding on the waters, or in the vicinity thereof. And, Whereas it appears, that the embargo hath been continued in the ſtate of Pennſylvania until the thirtieth day of this month, and in the ſtate of Delaware until the twentieth day of October next. I do therefore, by and with the advice of the council, hereby continue the ſaid act, entitled, An act to prohibit for a limited time the exportation of wheat, flour, rye, Indian corn, rice, bread, beef, pork, bacon, live ſtock, peas, beans, oats, and other victual, and for other purpoſes, made at a ſeſſion of aſſembly, begun and held at the city of Annapolis, on Monday the eighth day of November, ſeventeen hundred and ſeventy-nine, until the laſt day of this month.

GIVEN at Annapolis, this ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord, ſeventeen hundred and eighty.

THO. SIM LEE.

By his EXCELLENCY's command,
T. JOHNSON, junior, ſec.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

TREASURY-OFFICE,
Annapolis, Sept. 13, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that bills of credit are now in the office for exchanging the quota of this ſtate of the bills of credit emitted by congreſs, agreeable to an act of the general aſſembly. 1 Paid

Cæcil county, Sept. 4, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the veſtry of St. Mary Anne's pariſh, do intend to petition the next general aſſembly of this ſtate, to paſs an act to enable them to ſell and convey the glebe land in ſaid pariſh, and to put the money ariſing therefrom to intereſt, until another tract of land more convenient for a glebe, can be purchaſed. (ow)

Signed by order of the veſtry,
1 Paid THO. HUGHES, reg.

September 6, 1780.

THE ſubſcriber, having formerly petitioned the general aſſembly of Maryland for a law to remedy ſome defects in his title to the water lot No. 12, and part of the water lot No. 13, ſituate in Cheſter-town, on Cheſter river, in the ſaid ſtate, hereby gives public notice (agreeable to an order of that honourable houſe) that he intends to apply to the next general aſſembly, at their firſt ſeſſion, to have the prayer of his ſaid petition granted, of which all concerned are deſired to take notice. (ow)

ELEAZER M'COMB.

16 18 Dollars

AUDITOR's-OFFICE, Annapolis, Sep. 4, 1780.

SEVERAL of the contractors for the furniſhing waggons, and horſes, having produced accounts at this office, without vouchers from thoſe of whom they purchaſed, and remiſs from thoſe to whom they were delivered, which prevented their ſettling, and rendered it neceſſary for them to attend a ſecond time, at a heavy expence, to prevent which in future, I have thought it adviſeable to inform all thoſe whoſe accounts are yet unſettled, that ſuch vouchers will be required. And as many of the commiſſioners for ſeizing flour and other proviſions for the army have, from the ſame cauſes, met with the ſame diſappointments, thoſe gentlemen are hereby adverti ſed, that receipts will be required for the delivery of their purchaſes, as well as for the expences attending the ſame.

1 Paid URIAH FORREST.

September 14, 1780.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on Monday the 25th inſtant, on the premiſes,

ONE moiety of a tract of land called Beall's Reſerve, containing 126 acres, lying in Prince-George's county, about 3 miles from the town of Queen-Anne, on Patuxent river, ſubject to a dower of £.4 ſpecie annually; there are ſome improvements, with an orchard of about 100 bearing apple trees, and ſundry other fruit trees, the ſoil is well adapted to making corn and tobacco.

And on the following Tueſday the 26th inſt. will be ſold by public vendue, on the premiſes, one other moiety of a tract of land called Scorton and Berge, lying in Anne-Arundel county, about 2 miles from London town, containing 215 acres, ſubject to a dower of £.6 13 4 ſpecie annually, there are ſome old buildings, and upwards of 300 bearing apple trees, with many other valuable fruit trees; a very excellent meadow may be made with but little trouble and expence, the land very ſuitable for farming. Good titles will be made to the purchaſers by

1060 Dollars STEPHEN MOOR.

N. B. The ſales to begin at 11 o'clock each day.

A HEALTHY ſtrong negro man, about thirty-five years of age; he is a good carter and ploughman, and underſtands all ſorts of plantation buſineſs, he has been ſeveral voyages to ſea, and would make a good ſailor. For terms apply to Meſſ. Eaſtman and Neth, mer. Annapolis.

Anne-Arundel county, Sept. 12, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers intend to prefer a petition to the next general aſſembly of this ſtate, praying an act may paſs to confirm the laſt will of Joſeph Watſon, late of Anne-Arundel county, planter, deceaſed. JOHN POLTON,
MARY POLTON.

1060 Dollars

SIXTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED at Young's-ferry, on Patowmack, from a detachment of troops on their march to the ſouthern army, about four weeks paſt, ſerjeant JOHN CHESHIRE, of the 7th Maryland regiment, a likely young fellow, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, light hair, and fair ſkin, was born in Montgomery county, to which place it is probable he has gone. From the ſame detachment, at the mouth of Patowmack, JOHN SPICER, GABRIEL SALES, and WILLIAM NOBLE, all of the 2d Maryland regiment. From Annapolis, on the 4th inſtant, the following ſoldiers from the recruits lately levied in Waſhington county; PATRICK COLLINS, born in Ireland, about 5 feet high, well made, ſandy hair, and blue eyes, had on a hunting ſhirt and overalls. FELIX SNIDER, born in Pennſylvania, of German parents, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſlender made, and ſtoops, thin viſage, and pitted with the ſmall-pox; had on a white hunting ſhirt and trouſers. JOHN ROW, a German, about 5 feet 5 or 7 inches high, ſlender made, red hair, and fair ſkin; had on a white hunting ſhirt and trouſers. Deſerted on the 10th inſtant, from col. Harriſon's regiment of artillery, JAMES NEAL, alias PATRICK MULFORT, born in Ireland, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has a ſickly ſwarthy complexion; had on a mixed cloth coat, and dipped trouſers; it is probable he will forge himſelf a paſs and change his name, having once done the like. Whoever ſecures the above deſerters in any gaol, or delivers them in Annapolis, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or 100 dollars for each, beſides reaſonable charges.

1 H. FORREST, lieut. col. com.

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